

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS.

M. H. GARDNER, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Baxter Springs, Kansas, as second class matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890.

Putting hair on the free list will not lessen the number of bald heads on the front row.

Kansas wheat is said to have suffered some from drouth and high winds during the past winter.

Providence is sending the cyclones to Illinois, Kentucky and other states this year. It probably sees that Kansas has the Farmers' Alliance.

Atchison Champion: There is one kind of farming that will not pay in Kansas—trying to raise crops on dry goods boxes or on street corners.

Congress has voted an appropriation of \$72,000 to pay the representatives whose salaries were stolen by the democratic cashier of the last congress.

Jacob Wurster of Chelsea, Mich., cut his throat and abdomen with a razor, shot himself with a revolver and took a dose of Paris green. Strange to say, it killed him.

The South Kansas Tribune says that by the reduction of the size of the new postage stamps about two and one-half acres of licking have been saved the people and the postmasters of the United States on every 100,000,000 stamps used.

A Kansas man died the other day from having gorged himself with veal and hard cider. He was a member of seven societies, all of which have since passed the customary resolutions throwing the entire blame for his removal on Divine Providence.

Mrs. Eliza Davis, who was several months ago arrested at Niles, Mich., on the supposition that she was the notorious Kato Bender, has been released on a writ of habeas corpus and has sued Mrs. McCann, the female detective who caused her arrest, for \$10,000 damages.

A secret meeting of leaders in the alliance and Knights of Labor was held at Wichita Tuesday and a joint convention called for May 13 to nominate candidates for county officers. The local politicians are stirred up and fear the fusion will create a powerful organization.

The new tendency of farmers all over the state to pay off their mortgages as fast as possible and refuse to renew them or borrow any means simply that the next ten years will be a period of unexampled prosperity for Kansas farmers. They will not branch out and buy more land but they will cultivate well what they can hold on to.

The Winfield Courier tells of a Coffey county farmer who contracted to feed 400 head of steers for a New Mexico cattle company, receiving eight cents a pound for all the weight he put on them. The result was more than he or any one else expected, for after feeding them a little over a year he squared up with the company, and found that the company's cattle at present market prices would not pay his bill by \$6,000. The company gave him the cattle and \$6,000 to square accounts.

Globe-Democrat: The admission of Idaho and Wyoming will add six more votes to the Electoral College, making the total number 420. Of these the republicans can count surely upon 201, or only 10 short of a majority, without including either Indiana or New York. That is to say, they can elect the next president by carrying Indiana, even if they should lose New York; but they will most likely carry both Indiana and New York, making their total electoral vote 252, or 41 more than a majority.

According to the published tables of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture the average value of various crops produced in the state for the last five years is as follows: Corn, per acre, \$3.55; wheat, \$5.60; oats, \$4.31; while broom corn averaged \$3.35 per acre; sorghum, \$7.58; potatoes, \$45.55; castor beans, \$10.91; cotton, \$24; tobacco, \$63.89; millet, \$9; hemp, \$37; flax, \$7. In this statement the average value of fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs and hay does not appear. All this suggests the necessity of a greater diversification of crops.

A cyclone protector is something that the public just at this time stands greatly in need of and George Buckel, a young electrician of Louisville, Ky., has undertaken to provide it, says the Louisville Times. Since the late disaster there the young man has devoted his entire time to studying out a solution of the problem. He has arrived at a conclusion and thus describes his invention: To an ordinary barometer is attached an electric battery which connects with a bell, and when the storm pressure is indicated the bell will ring. Thus the person owning it will be warned several hours in advance that his life and property are in danger and he will have ample time to pack together his valuables and climb down into his cyclone cellar. The necessary attachment could be procured at a cost of about \$2, and the inventor thinks that the saving therefrom would more than repay the outlay.

And now comes the inventor of a new system of type-writing telegraphy who believes that by its adoption the government will be able to carry out a postal telegraph system on the lines suggested by the postmaster general. He assured the committee appointed to consider his invention that his company would do business at prices that would tempt the public to use the wire instead of the mail. The instrument is an electric type-writer with a keyboard not unlike an ordinary typewriter. The messages are printed in Roman characters in page form in the presence of the operator; an exact duplicate is produced on every instrument in the circuit simultaneously. No skill is required. It is stated that any person who can read and spell can become an expert operator in a few days, instead of eight years, the time required to make an expert operator by the Morse system.

The Salina Republican says: Last fall cattle were low—lower than known for many years in the market. Stock raisers were threatened with bankruptcy. And yet we wish to state a real occurrence that took place in Saline county. One of our oldest and best farmers last fall purchased 30 head of steers that cost him \$30 a head. Had he shipped them then, just off the grass, as the great Texas herds were glutting the market, he would have lost money on them. He sent them to a farm on Gypsum creek, and they were stall-fed, the expense of grain, hay and feeding being eight dollars and fifty cents a head. He sold them and they averaged \$54, a clear profit of \$15.50 a head, or more than 50 per cent on his investment. Pretty good for a "bad" year. What one man can do another can do.

The Howard Democrat says that of five alliance stores which were running in Elk county a few weeks ago only one remains.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.
In reply to the question, "What is meant by the free coinage of silver? Would it be likely to give the benefits to the farmers which Bland, Jeff Chandler and others say it would?" the Globe-Democrat says:

Under free coinage any holder of silver bullion could send it to the United States mint and have it coined into silver dollars. The government, under the present law, buys the silver which it coins. The argument that free coinage would benefit the farmer or anyone except the mine owner is not worth much. It is based on the false assumption that population is increasing faster than money and that there is a contraction in the volume of the circulating medium. Silver coinage now under the Bland act amounts to an average of about \$32,000,000 a year, while with free coinage it would undoubtedly absorb the whole product of the country and carry large quantities of silver here from countries which do not now ship it to us. This would undoubtedly send the annual coinage up to from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 or \$80,000,000. An increase in the silver coinage to this extent could not fail to alarm the business interests and conservative portion of the community, draw gold from the treasury and send it to a premium, disturb confidence in the stability of business conditions, derange trade and produce widespread financial disaster. In periods of trade depression, as was seen in the panics of 1857, 1873 and 1893, the poorer classes, among which are the farmers, are always the chief sufferers. The assertion that the currency is being contracted Mr. Bland knows to be false, whether Jeff Chandler does or not. Twelve years ago the money in the country outside the treasury, if divided equally, would give \$16.50 to each man, woman and child of the population. A similar division to-day would give \$21.75.

INGALLS AND THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The New York Sun has the following to say in regard to the fight being made upon Senator Ingalls by the Farmers' Alliance:

The Hon. John James Ingalls deserves at present the commendation of sensible men. The Farmers' Alliance of Kansas is breathing fire and slaughter against him. He feels himself compelled by the instinct of self-preservation to propose legislation intended to tickle the hawback socialists, whose theories and passionate blind kicking must fill his secret soul with fatigue. Various cranks and organizations of cranks send to him crazy bills to be introduced into the senate. The Kansas delegation in congress seems to be favored with more than its share of the harum-scarum schemes of paternal legislation put forth by the two-for-a-cent politicians who are trying to climb into prominence on the shoulders of the western and southern grangers. One of the queerest of these queer propositions of these fakir financiers and political economists who are doing so large a business this spring was introduced into the senate the other day by Mr. Ingalls by request. It is a banking bill prepared by some crank or other for an association known as the wage workers' alliance. We venture to say that neither Hamilton nor Gallatin could have conceived such an experiment in finance as is proposed by this bill.

It is a bill for the establishment of a postal banking system. A department of banking is to be established, with a secretary at \$8,000 and four assistant secretaries at \$5,000 a year. This executive department is to do the people's banking free of charge beyond the necessary fees to cover expenses. Every postoffice is to be a branch bank. Loans payable with interest at the end of the year shall be made on proper security. The money for the loans is to be provided by the treasurer of the United States, and shall be full legal tender for all debts and dues. This money, as the bill carefully provides, shall be printed by hand, on silk-threaded paper, at the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, and these are to be the denominations of the silk-threaded, hand-printed postal bank loan money: "One, two, three and five mills; one, two, three and five cents; one, two, three and five dimes; one, two, three and five dollars; one, two, three and five eagles; one, two, three and five condors [condors? \$100 anyway]; and one, two, three and five talents [\$1,000]."

The coining of one-billionth of a mill pieces might be a good idea if it is deemed necessary to find a proper financial equivalent of the genius and knowledge of the idiot or syndicate of idiots that evolved the wondrous measure which the long suffering politeness of Mr. Ingalls has brought to the notice of mankind. And if there are to be more executive departments the one most needed at present seems to be a department of cranks. A boss fool-killer can be provided later on.

Blaine's Amendment.

Kansas City Globe.

Secretary Blaine has prepared the following amendment to the McKinley tariff bill:
And be it further enacted, that the president of the United States shall by proclamation declare the ports of the United States free to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, provincial (state), municipal and other taxes, flour, corn meal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, rice and other provision, including all articles of food; lumber, including furniture and all other articles of wood; agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery, steel rails, locomotives, railway cars, street cars, refined petroleum and such other fabrics and products of the United States as may be agreed upon; provided, however, that this concession shall apply only to merchandise transported in vessels constructed in American waters.

When Mr. Blaine shall have succeeded in establishing reciprocity treaties with all the nations of the American hemisphere, as he undoubtedly will before the close of the present administration, he will have a right to feel that he is entitled to an honorable discharge from all political service. It is a great thing for any country to have a statesman at the head of the state department who is capable of grasping the situation.

List of Letters
Remaining in the post-office at Baxter Springs, Kansas, for the week ending April 16, 1890, which if not called for within two weeks will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.:

Elliott, H. C.
Jordan, Miss Angler
Grover, B. F.
Peterson, Charles A. L.
Watson, Margaret J.
Freeman, Fra.

Davis, Mrs. Sarah A.
Miller, G. C.
Gillman, Miss Anna
Wilbury, Avery
King, Lizzie
Stewart, S. K.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised," giving date of list.

Wm. March, P. M.

A certain saloon in Denver, Colorado, is said to be paved with silver dollars, and displays a sign made out of twenty-dollar gold pieces.

JOHN N. RITTER.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

L. L. DOUBLEDAY

Ritter & Doubleday, BANKERS,

COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

TRANSACT A

General Banking Business on a Conservative Basis.

Newspaper Etiquette.

It very frequently happens that visitors to a printing office do things calculated to annoy some of the employees. For the benefit of those we print a few rules:

When you enter a printing office do not handle the type in the case. If you want to handle it say so to the printer, and he will be glad to leave his work and empty the type upon the editor's table, where you can sit in his easy chair and examine it at your leisure. Never mind putting back the type—the printer can do that after you have finished.

Don't read the proof sheets, clippings or manuscript. If you wish to know what is going to appear in the next issue of the paper ask the editor to read it aloud to you. He has plenty of time and will be grateful to you for the chance to quit his work and entertain you.

If you want to look over the cash book have the editor go and get it for you. Your interest will please him. Never ask for a sample copy. Discover where they are kept and help yourself to as many as you want. Above all things do not offend the editor by tendering payment for them. It flatters him to think you want to read and it is cruel to end his satisfying day-dream by the mention of so worldly a thing as money. Besides he only publishes it for the glory there is in it.

Just help yourself to the exchanges. If they are still in their wrappers take them out, by all means. They contain later news than the others.

Before going make some pleasant remark to the editor about how easy it is to run a paper, and express your surprise that he does not do it better. You would leave an aching void in his heart should you forget to do so.

If you are interested in seeing how things look in type, have the printer set up your name in the nicest type in the office and then take it home with you for a curiosity. The editor likes you to have a memento of him. Other people's forgetfulness is the bane of his existence.

Ask the editor, if you are a perfect stranger to him, to supply you with a duplicate key to his post-office box, so you can get his papers regularly. If he be a gentleman he will give you the key without asking; but some editors are not gentlemen.

Piscatorial Instruction.

Chetopa Advance.

A new and novel method of going angling on the first day of the week—is to carefully prepare your fishing tackle, &c., on Saturday night. This is very necessary to a successful day's fishing—and as early as possible next morning secure two good, reliable darkies—young darkies will do, bind the tackling on their backs and send them on ahead to find a good fishing place. Darkies always know where the fish are plenty. But don't let the darkies carry the—&c.; they might lose it. After they are gone then get into your carriage or buggy. Be sure you don't forget to take a picnic basket with you neatly tucked in under the seat together with the—&c. and drive out of the city or town you may chance to live in as though you meant to go to some country church or to visit your country relations. I further remark that it is always in good taste to drive out in the country to see the folks on Sunday just to get the fresh air. There is a great deal of it done nowadays, "and nobody thinks nothin'."

"The better the day the better the deed,"
Is an adage as old as the hills;
And yet there are times all should take heed
And thus prevent many an ill.

But youth is forgetful of adage or law,
When the time to go fishing draws near.
"They think not of danger, they care not a straw."

Why should they? What is there to fear?"
"Nothin'."

The lowest point in the state of Kansas is on the old Wyandotte levee, the altitude above the sea level being 750 feet. At Baxter Springs the altitude is 830 feet. It rises as you go north until at Atchison the altitude is 893 feet. It climbs upward as you go west until at Fort Riley it is 1200 feet, at Osborne 2000 feet. Wallace, near the west line of the state, is 3,313, at the extreme northwest corner of the state it is 4000, and at Dodge, as near the southwest corner of the state as we can get the figures for, the country is 2,600 feet high.

(First published April 12, 1890.)

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was upon the 35th day of April, A. D. 1890, appointed by the probate court of Cherokee county, Kansas, administrator of the estate of Anna Hyland, deceased, late of Cherokee county, Kansas. All persons indebted to and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby given notice that prompt settlement is desired as provided by law.

D. C. FINN,
Administrator, &c.

500 pairs gents' odd pants ranging from \$1 to \$7.50 to close out at greatly reduced prices.
J. M. COOPER.



J. M. DUNCAN, M. D.

The Baxter Springs Medical and Surgical Institute.

Baxter Springs, Kansas.
MEDICAL STAFF.
J. M. DUNCAN, M. D., Surgery and Diseases of Women and Children.
CELAN, PALMER, M. D., Orthopedic Surgery and Chronic Diseases.
D. C. HAKER, M. D., Special Traveling Agent.
The Institute is centrally located, near the post office and famous Medical Springs and bath house. A pleasant home for invalids where special treatment is given all forms of Acute and Chronic Diseases. We remove Cancer almost without pain, with a plaster in from six to fifteen days, and a permanent cure guaranteed. Inflammatory Rheumatism, under our improved modification, the Electro-Magnetic Vapor Bath, and the influence of the Medical Springs, the most obstinate cases yield. The Eye and Ear Department is in charge of a Specialist who had charge of the Washington Eye and Ear Infirmary seven years. Cross Eyes Straightened, Cataracts Removed and Everts of the Eye corrected. Gonorrhea cured. Hemorrhoids. Piles in all cases treated. A cure is guaranteed. The Department of Diseases of Women is in charge of a specialist of that name, whose success in the past is a guarantee for the future. Our physicians will visit patients at a distance who may not be able or prepared to visit the Institute. Send for our illustrated Circular.

DR. HENDERSON

109 & 111 W. Ninth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.
The only Specialist in the City who is a Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 28 years' Practice, 12 years in Chicago.

THE OLDEST IN AGE, AND LONGEST LOCATED.

Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and "Special Diseases," Gonorrhea, Venereal (night loose), Sexual Debility (loss of sexual power), Nervous Debility, Poisoned Blood, Ulcers and Swellings of every kind, Urinary Diseases, and in fact all troubles or diseases in either male or female. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. Experience is important. All medicines are guaranteed to be pure and efficacious, being compounded in my perfectly appointed laboratory, and are furnished by letter and express, medicines sent everywhere free from cost or brokerage. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

A 64 page BOOK For Both Sexes, sent illustrated, sealed in plain envelope for \$5. in stamps. Every man and woman of 15 to 45, should read this book.

RHEUMATISM

THE GREAT TURKISH RHEUMATIC CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. \$50 for any case this treatment fails to cure or help. Greatest discovery in annals of medicine. One dose gives relief; a few doses remove fever and pain in joints. Cure completed in 1 to 7 days. Send statement of case with stamp for Circulars. Call, or address Dr. HENDERSON, 109 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Is sold in every State and County in the Union and is to-day WITHOUT A RIVAL. So universally is this best recognized that numerous imitations have been made, all claiming to be

"Just as Good as the Frazer"

Some dealers offer cheap stuff, because there is more money in it to them. Do not be imposed upon, but insist on having

THE FRAZER.

It saves your horse labor, and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

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FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH.
The most perfect and reliable medicine for men, known to the world. It is a positive cure for all diseases of the system, and restores the vitality and strength of the body. It is sold in every State and County in the Union, and is to-day WITHOUT A RIVAL. So universally is this best recognized that numerous imitations have been made, all claiming to be

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